

APPLICATION FOR WATER

An application from the American Sugar Co. for certain water privileges also Molokai was the principal matter discussed by the Board of Health yesterday. After some talk it went over till next meeting.

With President Pinkham were present Dr. J. R. Judd, Dr. J. T. Wayson and Abraham Fernandez, members; C. Charlock, secretary; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief health officer; Miss Mae Weir, stenographer; A. F. Judd, attorney for American Sugar Co.

WAIPAHU CONDEMNATIONS.

President Pinkham's message said the business before the Board was limited. The legal notices of condemnation of the certain places at Waipahu would be served today (Friday).

The minutes of the special meeting, including the expedition to Waipahu, showed about sixty persons and estates in the list of respondents to the condemnation proceedings.

THE MOLOKAI WATER.

Following is the Governor's letter on the American Sugar Co.'s application for water privileges:

"Executive Chamber, Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 28, 1905. "L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President, Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii. "Dear Sir: Mr. Judd, representing the Molokai ranch, has called on me and asks what method they shall follow to, if possible, secure a lease of 280 acres of land formerly purchased by the Minister of the Interior for the use of the Leper Settlement, located on the flats above the pali, of which I enclose you a description and map.

"In the development of the agricultural possibilities of that side of the Island of Molokai, the water on this land becomes important and, as I take it, the land above the pali is of no use to the Leper Settlement and will never be used by it, and that there is more than enough water from other sources to supply the Settlement.

"I am confident that the Board of Health will join in the belief that every resource in the Territory should be put to its best use, and recognizing that there is considerable doubt as to whether or not the Board of Health has by law any right to lease land or to dispose of it to private individuals or corporations, I suggest that, if it meets with the approval of the Board, a resolution be passed, declaring that this particular 280 acres is not valuable to the uses of the Leper Settlement and, therefore, its control and management is returned to the Superintendent of Public Works, the successor by law of the Minister of the Interior; and that official can either lease it or transfer it to the Commissioner of Public Lands, so that it can be merged with the other lands of the Territory, and then leased at auction if satisfactory upset price is offered.

"Very sincerely yours, "G. R. CARTER, "Governor."

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The president submitted the following remarks to the Board:

"Sections 1189 and 1191 R. L. relate to the acquisition of land by the Board of Health adapted to and necessary to the use of those persons designated as lepers. Further powers for the acquisition of land are specified in Sections 1138 and 1139, R. L. Any special method of relinquishment seems not to have been indicated.

"I am unable to state to you the volume of water available for the Settlement, but we have between 3000 and 4000 acres of land, the water supplies for which should be guarded. I present to you a communication of the Governor relative to certain water rights desired by the Molokai ranch. While the Settlement may not require the water in question and upon investigation may well surrender the same, I doubt the wisdom of surrendering the pali line or a line across the Waihanau valley as indicated on the map attached. I fully endorse the idea of the utilization of all water supply for enhancing the usefulness of arid lands, providing the water is unnecessary for the lands toward which it naturally trends. The only water available for Settlement use now is and would be that in the Waikolu valley."

THE DISCUSSION.

Attorney Judd, representing the corporation owning the Molokai ranch, demonstrated upon a map the nature of the water privilege desired.

President Pinkham wanted more information regarding the Waikolu valley water. Mr. Judd would be happy to furnish it, Mr. Lingren having made an examination of that source of water.

In the general conversation that ensued the sentiment was general that, if the water was not necessary to the Settlement, consent should be voted for the application. The president mentioned that the lands allotted to the Board ran to the pali line.

Mr. Judd thought a lease was hardly necessary. All that the company wanted was water enough to fill a three-inch pipe at an elevation of 2046 feet.

Ultimately the matter was continued till next meeting for Mr. Lingren's report on Waikolu water.

CONFERENCES.

The president announced that the hospital question would be considered at a meeting of a committee of Queen's Hospital trustees and the Board's hospital committee at 4 p. m. today. President Pinkham, Attorney General Peters and Dr. Wayson are the Board members.

It was also stated by the president that he intended shortly to confer with Bishop Libert on the condition of the Catholic cemetery.

Further, the president was going to make representations to the Board of Supervisors regarding the advisability of the utilization of the garbage crematory by the county of Oahu. The dumping of garbage at Sheridan street is regarded as a nuisance.

HONOLULU SANITATION.

The following summary of work of the sanitary inspectors for November

was submitted by President Pinkham: Inspections, 15,861; orders given, 3236; orders finished, 3184; orders outstanding, 50; pig permits issued, 19; number of pigs allowed, 630; duck permits issued, 3; number of ducks allowed, 36; number of days special duty, 54.

E. G. Keen, inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers, reported to the Board of Health the following detail of the work of his office for the month of December:

Plumbing plans filed and permits issued for same, 31; separate pieces of plumbing finished and accepted, 33; fixtures installed in above, 104; houses connected to sewer, 17; building permits filed and accepted, 13.

Inspections made as follows: Sewer connections, 13; nuisances investigated, 9; building sites examined, 7; buildings under construction and examined, 11; repairs of buildings, 25; plumbing, 143. Total inspections, 208.

HILO SANITATION.

The report of Sanitary Inspector Rowman of Hilo for October and November is as follows:

Inspections, 1240; orders given, 234; orders finished, 234.

The Hilo rat crusade for October and November is shown by the following data:

Number of traps set, 2942; number of rats caught, 190; number of pieces of poisoned meat placed, 5661; number of pieces of poisoned food taken away, 2513; number of rats found dead where food was placed, 39.

The Hilo mosquito report shows for the same two months:

Cesspools, 811; catch basins, 48; tanks, barrels, etc., 75; pools of water, 22; pools of water filled in, 21; house gutters cleaned and repaired, 52; back yards cleaned of tins, etc., 158; loads of tin cans and rubbish removed by county, 4.

POSTMASTER PRATT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tries but not from or to United States postoffices. There are fifty different countries now represented in the postal union and parcel post agreement. The arrangement with Great Britain is recent and already a great business has sprung up along that line. The limit of weight varies from eleven pounds in Mexico to four pounds, six ounces, in many of the European countries.

The Honolulu parcels post business is as follows: 1905 received 2472; '04, 632; dispatched, '04, 104; '05, 714.

Mail has to be discharged first from steamers. Customs duties are levied and collected on foreign mail matter. If the person to whom the dutiable stuff is sent does not want to pay the duty on it, it goes to the custom house for sale.

Postmasters in their private capacity, where stamped envelopes are enclosed for reply, sometimes answer inquiries as to the whereabouts of persons. But only if the person inquired about is willing.

The Honolulu postoffice and the postoffice system of Hawaii are heavy losers for Uncle Sam. There is but one first-class office, Honolulu, but one second-class office, Hilo, but four third-class or presidential offices, Lahaina, Wailuku and Kohala. All the rest of the 87 Hawaiian postoffices being fourth-class offices from which no revenue is derived, the postmaster being allowed to keep the sales of stamps in lieu of salary.

The cost of operating the postal service in the Hawaiian Islands is about \$170,000 a year and the gross receipts about \$85,000, leaving a loss in round numbers of about \$100,000 to Uncle Sam every year.

The postal business of the country as a whole brings in \$153,000,000 revenue and costs about \$167,000,000 to run, leaving a deficit of about \$15,000,000.

There are in all fifty-six persons employed by the Honolulu postoffice. The postoffice business is steadily increasing, showing business on the increase in the town. The money order business of Honolulu is over \$2,000,000 a year.

It is possible that the sea-going dredger Pacific will be used to clean up the slips as well as the harbor proper. If this is done while the dredger is passing by, it can be accomplished at less than half the expense it would otherwise entail. It costs twice as much to run the Pacific as the ordinary dredger but she does four times the amount of work. The Territorial government has the project under consideration now.

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

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is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

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SIGNS POINT OUT JOHNSON AS MURDERER

There is little doubt that Frank Johnson, a degenerate, killed little Simeon Wharton at Waialua on Wednesday morning. The crime was the work of a human perversity, not necessarily a lunatic, and is probably the most revolting one ever committed in these Islands since the days of barbarism.

Evidence of the guilt of Johnson rests with the police in the form of a blood-stained shirt, undershirt and a pair of white drawers, which were removed from his person when he was placed under arrest Wednesday evening by Deputy Sheriff Oscar Cox. Furthermore, Johnson was the last person seen in the company of the victim.

As the investigation probes deeper into the details, the evidence of Johnson's guilt becomes more striking.

TELLTALE EVIDENCE.

The police have the following evidence against Johnson: Blood-stained garments; an I. X. L. knife coated with dried blood, and the statement of a little eight-year-old Japanese girl who claims she saw Johnson lead little Simeon away from the Wharton home toward the cane-field where the mutilated body was found later in the day. The most startling statement from this same witness is that Johnson told her that he had "killed Simeon."

A DEGENERATE.

A little, undersized, underdeveloped, wizened specimen of humanity is this Frank Johnson who now occupies a compartment in the wooden jail at Waialua. Each compartment has a heavy door in which is a small grating opening, designed more for ventilation than for light. In the day-time it is a hot, stuffy place. At night it is a comfortable, and, owing to the nature of the crime with which the prisoner may be charged, the room is barren of furniture. Only a Japanese mat adorns the floor and this is Johnson's couch. The fear is that he may attempt suicide, and a policeman watches him constantly through the grating.

After a night's incarceration Johnson looked badly. He was unshaven, unwashed, unkempt and nervous. He was attired in a woolen shirt and dark trousers. He was barefooted.

JOHNSON IS CRAFTY.

Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Cox, Deputy Sheriff Holt and Criminologist Chester Doyle entered the room and the prisoner rose to his feet. When the former began questioning Johnson, the latter looked from one to another in a dazed sort of way. But his answers were crafty, and, of course, he declared he did not know how Simeon Wharton came to his death. Occasionally he snickered when a question was put to him. Once in a while he trembled, especially when the Sheriff and Doyle took hold of his hands and examined his finger nails. He was perfectly willing to show the Sheriff his undershirt. No, there was no dirt on that shirt, no blood; nothing.

SLEPT OUTDOORS TUESDAY.

Johnson said that on Tuesday night he was drunk and he slept out of doors, and in that way he got his shirt and white trousers dirty—"lepo," as he expressed it. He returned to Wharton's house early in the morning of Wednesday and going to his room went to sleep. He awoke about 7 o'clock and "Mamma," as he called Mrs. Wharton, told him his breakfast was ready. At the meal Johnson asked where Henry (Mr. Wharton) was. She told him he had gone to Honolulu to attend a lawsuit. After that he watched the children playing about the swing, and then he went to the warehouse at the depot to see a man.

HAD TROUSERS WASHED.

Johnson said that he first went to the house of the Japanese woman who did his washing. He carried to her a pair of white trousers which he said he had got dirty the night before by sleeping on the red earth. The Japanese woman refused to wash his clothes as he owed her a bill. Johnson said he had paid the money, fifty cents, to Mrs. Wharton and she (the Japanese woman) could get it from her. The trousers were left with the washwoman.

UNIMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

This was thought to be additional evidence of guilt, but when the washwoman was questioned later on she said Johnson had brought the trousers to her about 8 o'clock. This was an hour or more before Simeon disappeared. Certain stains on the trousers were there before, said the Japanese woman.

CAKED BLOOD IN NAILS.

All this time the officers were looking at Johnson's hands. They were the hands of a laborer. The nails were hard and the skin about them callous and very dirty. Examination convinced the officers that the dark stains on the edges of the flesh overhanging the nails was blood.

WILL BE ANALYZED.

Securing an envelope and a pen-knife, Sheriff Brown and Doyle turned manicurists. While one held a hand, the other scraped the dark, caked-stuff from the nails and placed it in the envelope. A fair quantity was secured and the envelope was then sealed, labeled and identified by the signatures of the two officers, and witnessed by an Advertiser reporter.

HAD BEEN DRUNK.

Johnson said further that on Christmas he had been drunk and again practically so on New Year's day. He showed his right ear which was cut and caked with blood. He said he had fallen down during his spree and the wash was the result. He opened his shirt to show the officers that he had no wounds on his body.

When asked how the shirt that had been taken off the night before had blood on it, Johnson replied: "No,

that not blood; that dirt—"lepo." I get it on my clothes because I sleep on the ground.

CONFRONTED WITH CLOTHES.

The prisoner's blood-stained clothes were then produced by Deputy Sheriff Cox.

"Is that your shirt?" asked the Sheriff. "Yes."

"You are sure of it?" "Yes."

"Is that red dirt?" pointing to the numerous stains on the front and sleeves. "Yes."

"When you took your shirt off it was just like that?" "Yes."

"Are these your drawers?" holding up the blood-stained garments. "Yes."

And then a change came over Johnson's countenance. He looked scared for an instant and his eyes dropped. Then he brightened up, but said nothing, evidently awaiting the next question.

"How did that blood get on them?" "Oh, that's only dirt. You see when I laid down to sleep and got my white trousers dirty, it came through and dirtied my drawers too."

WAS KENTWELL'S COACHMAN.

Johnson said he was an Irishman, born in Dublin. He said he had been at Wharton's place for over two months. He was an old friend of Mr. Wharton's. He had come from Honolulu where he had been employed by L. K. Kentwell.

Honolulu men generally recall Johnson as the small-statured, generally unshaven driver of Mr. Kentwell's surrey. He wore what is known as a "dicer," or derby hat, and often held the horse for long periods daytime at the entrance to the McIntyre block.

BLOOD-CAKED KNIFE.

Deputy Sheriff Cox then produced an I. X. L. knife which he had taken from Johnson's pocket. It was rusty and the officers were certain that clots and stains upon the blade and the hank were blood. A hatchet, also smeared with similar stains was produced. This was found in Wharton's yard.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

The party then drove to Wharton's, which is on the uphills beyond the plantation mill and residences. As the party neared the Catholic church two hacks and a number of people on foot were seen approaching. In the front seat was the aged father of Simeon Wharton, his head bowed in grief. On his knees rested a little white coffin, in which were the mutilated remains of the victim. The funeral party passed into the church yard and the remains were buried there.

SCENE OF THE CRIME.

The Wharton home is close to a cane-field. There are numerous out-houses and trees about. A path leads from the rear of the house down a hill toward a gulch, the slopes being covered with young cane. At the edge of a cane-field, probably two hundred feet from the house, tall growths of weeds rise. Just off the path, the fender who killed Simeon Wharton carried out his purpose. It was a secluded spot.

Whether the boy was slowly tortured to death by mutilation, or was killed outright may never be known, unless the murderer confesses. But there the legs and arms were cut away from the body. The head was severed from the trunk, the body opened and the heart, lungs, liver and intestines removed and scattered at distances of four to five feet apart. The tongue was cut out and the eyes gouged from their sockets. One leg had been removed at the hip. A deep hole in the top of the head was found by the discoverers of the crime. A shallow grave, some six inches in depth had been hollowed out and the body laid in.

The hands were placed inside the stomach and the head and arms stowed alongside the trunk. The jacket and undershirt, bathed in blood, covered the body and dirt was put over all. The boy's trousers were found on a bush nearby and the finding of these led to the discovery of the body.

"I HAVE KILLED SIMEON."

Yeta, a little Japanese girl adopted by the Whartons, was closely questioned by the Sheriff. She said that all the children and Johnson were in the yard early in the morning. Johnson had gone away and then come back again. He and Simeon sat under the mango tree. She heard Johnson asking Simeon to accompany him. The pair departed and went down the little trail near which the child's remains were found. Some time afterward Johnson returned, and she states positively that Johnson told her, "I have killed Simeon." She stated also that she had told this to Mrs. Wharton, but the latter remembers nothing of the kind.

JOHNSON'S MOVEMENTS.

According to Yeta, Mrs. Wharton and Tuck Hong, an employee, Johnson left the premises about the time fixed by Yeta, and had not shown up again until about one or two in the afternoon. Close on to noon Mrs. Wharton became alarmed over Simeon's absence and Tuck Hong went down to the Waialua Soda Works to see if Johnson and Simeon were there. On his return Johnson had come back to the house by the main road.

MRS. WHARTON'S STORY.

Mrs. Wharton, bravely maintaining

herself during the ordeal of questioning, told of her meeting with Johnson in the morning and of her alarm over Simeon's absence. A search was begun and many Japanese and Hawaiians looked over the premises. Johnson joined the searchers, but he had little to say.

BELIEVER JOHNSON GUILTY.

"However, I began to believe that Johnson had something to do with Simeon's disappearance," said she, "for on Christmas day he got angry with me because I would not buy him a gallon of wine. He said I was 'a mean woman.' He was hulu for awhile. He got drunk that day and also on New Year's."

SEARCHED WATER TANK.

About 4 o'clock Mrs. Wharton said she ordered the Chinaman, Tuck Hong, to examine the water tank. About half the water was let out and then the Chinaman climbed over the rim and lowered himself over to the inside. He had a pitchfork and thoroughly prodded every part of the tank without result.

WANTED CHINESE WIZARD.

"When he came out," continued Mrs. Wharton, "he said to me, 'Mamma, you give me 25 cents.' 'What for?' I asked. 'You give me 25 cents, I go down to Waialua and give to Chinese kahuna. He sure tell me where find little Simeon.' I did not give him the quarter. After a while Tuck Hong and Mamma, a Hawaiian, went down a path where the weeds were broken down and saw the trousers on the bush. They brought them back to me and I went down. I said 'search everywhere.' Then I stepped on the grave. I did not look. They found the little boy's body there."

DEPUTY SHERIFF NOTIFIED.

The Whartons thereupon notified Deputy Sheriff Cox and Dr. Hubert Wood of Waialua plantation. Johnson was placed under arrest, and the doctor examined the body. He also examined Johnson and found no wounds on his body. He made a thorough examination of Johnson's person, and this examination may result in important developments later on. It may show what was Johnson's motive in taking Simeon off to a secluded spot.

CHANG KIM ASSISTS.

Chang Kim, an old friend of Henry Wharton, who accompanied the bereaved father from Honolulu to Waialua Wednesday night in an automobile, was awake early yesterday morning, and a party was organized by him to search for the intestines and other parts of the body. Almost every portion was found, and Dr. Wood connected them with the body as best he could and prepared the body for burial.

JOHNSON CONCEALED STAINS.

When Deputy Sheriff Cox arrived at the Wharton home, Johnson was on the grounds with others. He sat a little apart, with his coat drawn closely over his breast. When Cox began questioning him, he noticed that Johnson kept his coat buttoned tight, and he finally order him to take the garment off. Johnson refused. Cox ordered a policeman to remove it. The instant the coat was off the blood stains on the shirt were plainly seen. Cox felt that he was on the track of the murderer and he placed the man under arrest. Johnson shook as with the palsy when Cox did so.

INQUEST TODAY.

Owing to the length of the investigation held yesterday, Sheriff Brown decided to postpone the inquest until 10 a. m. today. The inquest will be held at the Waialua court-house. Although there is much feeling in and about Waialua over the tragedy, no violence was seriously talked of, except that some thought that lynching would be the better way out of the mess than a long-drawn-out and expensive trial.

HAD HACKMAN'S WATCH.

About Christmas time Johnson offered a silver watch for sale to a Portuguese plantation employee. The Portuguese said he would buy it, but as he did not think Johnson had any claim to the timepiece he said he would hold it for a day or two to ascertain whether a former claimant to ownership would turn up. Another owner did turn up in the person of a Japanese hackman who said the watch had been stolen from him.

CRIME TO HIDE CRIME.

It is thought by the officers that Johnson in mutilating the body of Simeon did so to hide evidences of another revolting crime against nature.

BLACK TROUSERS NOT STAINED.

It is a curious thing that Johnson's black trousers are not stained, while his shirt, undershirt and drawers are spotted with blood. He wore the black trousers when he led Simeon off toward the cane-field. The man may have removed his trousers before killing Simeon and then drew them over his blood-stained undergarments after he had disposed of the body.

A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT.

A man who knows Johnson told an Advertiser reporter last night that about four years ago he attempted to commit a crime similar to that with which he is charged at Waialua.

This individual states that Johnson was working for L. K. Kentwell at the time and was living in the old Kentwell homestead near the corner of Port and School streets.

One day he is said to have been in the act of attacking a little son of Harry Mossman who lived near by, with a sickle, when seen by the mother of the child.

Mrs. Mossman jumped out of the window, rushed to the nearest telephone and notified the police of what was going on.

Meanwhile, Johnson, who realized that his actions had been noticed, slunk away.

The officers proceeded to the scene and Johnson was given a good talking to and let go, neither Mr. Mossman nor the child's mother caring to prosecute.

Johnson, on that occasion, is said to have been suffering from delirium tremens, resulting from a prolonged debauch.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the affected parts, is better than a plaster for a lame back and for pains in the side or chest. Pain Balm has no superior as a liniment for the relief of deep seated, muscular and rheumatic pains. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

GREAT DAM NEARLY PAU

With regard to the great Waialua dam of the Waialua Agricultural Co., Manager W. W. Goodale last night gave the following particulars:

"We expect to finish the dam and shut the gate within two weeks from today. As soon as the dam is completed and the gates are shut, the dam will begin to accumulate or store up water."

"Below the dam there are two large ditches with a total capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water per day, which are now in use and have been for several years. These ditches deliver water at the 400-foot level on the north side of the Kaukonahua stream—that is the stream the dam is on. There is another ditch on the 270-foot level on the south side of Kaukonahua stream. Water from these two ditches can be, and now is being, used on an area of 4000 acres of land that is under cultivation, and about 300 acres more not under cultivation can be watered from the same ditches."

"The ditch leading from the outlet of the dam and which delivers water at the 725-foot level is not yet finished, but is nearly done and will be entirely completed before the first of June, which is the earliest date that the water will be needed at that elevation."

"The statement that the dam cannot be used until this ditch or any other ditch is completed is erroneous. The water is being used now and the completion of the dam will allow us to save all fresh water in times of great floods, and any excess of water in the stream over and above the daily needs for irrigation from the present ditches."

"We began actual construction of the dam about a year ago, and are doing the last strokes of work now filling the tunnels. The engineers was H. C. Kellogg from Santa Ana, California. There are about 26,000 cubic yards of masonry, 141,000 cubic yards of earth, and 2000 cubic yards of riprap on the upper face of the dam. The dam is in perfect condition. There have been no accidents and the work has gone on very successfully from the start. The cost is about \$250,000."

WILL HONOR THE VISITORS

The Chinese commissioners, who are expected to arrive from the Orient by the S. S. Siberia today, will be elaborately entertained.

The distinguished guests will be received at the wharf by Colonel Soper, Captain Rose and Lieutenant Cummins.

Berger's band will be in attendance. From the wharf the commissioners go to the Chinese Consul's residence, where a reception will be held. The consulate has been elaborately decorated in honor of the occasion.

The visitors will also be entertained at dinner at the consulate.

After the reception the commissioners will call on the Governor and in the executive chambers will meet prominent merchants and the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

After the official call has been paid, a drive about the city will be enjoyed, a return being finally made to the Chinese consulate in time for dinner.

The steamer will probably remain in port until after 6 p. m.

SISAL COMPANY PAID A CASH DIVIDEND